

in Congress. A Delegate of talent and dignity, who is acquainted with the American language and customs, will both render us inestimable services, at this critical moment, and gain for us the respect and good will of the entire nation. Such a man is Gov. Lane. We have never before, since our Territorial organization, had an opportunity to command the services of a man who is able to do our Territory so much good; and we should not allow the chance to escape us, as we may not soon have such another.

Governor Lane.

The address of this gentleman, to the voters of New Mexico, will be found in our paper of to-day, in Spanish. It is clear on all points, every one can see what his principles are; and what he may be expected to do in case he is elected to Congress. What he promises, the people may expect; for he is a man of few words but much talent and energy. The people of this Territory should feel proud to send such a man to Washington. He is both by nature and education fitted for the society of the best men of any country; and his supporters, at the approaching election, may rest assured that he would take a superior rank among the distinguished men in the Congress of the United States. Unless the voters of New Mexico hasten to avail themselves of the services of such a man, it is plain that we must be content to remain the inferiors of all the Territories.

Gov. Lane zealously devoted himself since he arrived in this Territory to the faithful discharge of his duties. He has not only been a faithful and laborious Governor, but he has shown himself to be eminently impartial in all that he has done.

The truth of what we state, was so manifest to the members of the last Legislature, that they almost unanimously petitioned the President of the United States to continue him as Governor of the Territory. The request was not granted, not from any fault or deficiency on the part of Gov. Lane; but from the custom which exists in our government of changing officers, on every change of administration. Such of our readers as may have the opportunity of perusing his address will perceive the excellence of his principles, and the thorough knowledge he has acquired of the wants of the Territory. They must be convinced too that the people will elect him to Congress, so that he may have an opportunity of carrying out his views, an era of prosperity will dawn upon our hitherto neglected Territory, such as they may always revert to with pride and pleasure.

He is the most zealous and able advocate for a direct Railroad through the Territory that has yet taken up our neglected cause. Upon the decision of Congress, next winter, as to the route which this great national work shall take, depends the future destiny of New Mexico. If any man among us is capable of influencing the action of Congress on this subject, Gov. Lane is the man; and it behooves us as a community governed by the dictates of common sense, to make sure of his services, now that we have it in our power to do so.

Another matter of vital interest to us will receive his closest attention, should he be sent to Congress. We allude to the question of hostile Indians who have plundered our country almost from its first settlement to the present time. As regards this question, our property and lives are really in the hands of the man who may be our delegate; for the action of Congress, touching Indian affairs, depends almost entirely upon the judgment and commendations of the Delegate. That Gov. Lane has conceived correct ideas, on this subject, no one can for a moment doubt. He totally opposes the plan, which has been proposed to Congress, of sending among us the Indians of Nebraska, Texas, and California.

Not only does he oppose that unjust project, but he goes further and wishes to move away those tribes that we already have within our limits. The comparative exemption from Indian inroads and depredations, which we have enjoyed during the past year, is due in great part to the wisdom of Gov. Lane.

Congress generally gives to the States, or Territories, a donation in lands, of many millions of dollars, for the establishment of free schools, and the extension of education among the masses.

An appropriation of that kind was made to New Mexico; but as Congress did not know that the lands of our Territory are at this time unavailable for that important purpose, we may reasonably expect that a Delegate of energy and knowledge, like Gov. Lane, could succeed in obtaining a grant of money in place of the lands. This is among the many important benefits which Governor Lane proposes to accomplish for our good.

Our limits will not permit us to mention the advantages of all his measures, in detail. We must again refer our readers to his manifesto, which so abundantly in wisdom and good policy, that it cannot fail to meet with the approbation of every man of intelligence and good judgment.

National Prejudice.

The times require that we should lay aside all false modesty, and speak plainly on this subject to our fellow citizens of New Mexico. Why should we attempt to disguise so deplorable a fact, when by candid reasoning, one with another, we may remove, or at least moderate the evil. The sad truth then is, that the Mexicans hate the Americans, and many Americans hate the Mexicans. We are gratified to believe, however, that with a few exceptions on both sides, this unnatural and fatal antipathy, is not indulged by the better and more intelligent classes. It is both a shame and a misfortune that it should exist at all.

The Bible, the oldest and best of books, tells us that a house divided against itself cannot stand. The moral of that saying is applicable to ourselves at this time. If New Mexico be divided against itself it cannot prosper. An hundred men of equal strength cannot move so much as a single ounce in weight, if fifty exert their strength in one direction, and fifty in an opposite direction; but if they will agree to work harmoniously together in the same direction, their united effort will move many times ten thousand pounds. This simple illustration is applicable to all the enterprises of mankind. If the different races of men in New Mexico will but consent, as becomes intelligent beings, to lay aside their bitter prejudices, and consult the dictates of reason and common sense; they will soon perceive that their happiness and prosperity will be augmented, and that their country will blossom like the rose. Read carefully the address of Gov. Lane, and reflect on what he has told you on this subject.

He tells you that the United States sprang into existence as a nation, the year that he was born—only sixty-four years ago. In that short space of time our country, from almost nothing, has become one of the most wealthy, happy, and powerful nations that now exists on the face of the earth. That nation is composed of people from every civilized country in the world; but these strange and various people have uniformly worked harmoniously together for the common good; and that harmony is the secret of their power, their happiness, their wealth, and all the unspeakable blessings which providence has showered upon them with so liberal a hand.

And are the people of New Mexico going to prove themselves to be the only people in the world who cannot and will not unite harmoniously with the Americans in accomplishing the great and glorious destinies which lie before them? We trust, for their own good and happiness, that such will not be the case. Let us rather bury the disgraceful past in utter oblivion, and make a new and better start in harmonious concert, in the accomplishment of more glorious purposes.

It was a sad day for this Territory when men were found sufficiently depraved, to originate and direct two political parties, opposing each other, not on principles, but on national antipathies. Men who so act, act like traitors to their country; and commit a crime that merits pardon from neither God nor man. It is high time that every American of the better class should begin to turn his back upon such of his countrymen as indulge in low and vulgar abuse of the Mexicans; and it is equally the duty of the better class of Mexicans to discourage among their countrymen ignorant prejudices and abusive language towards Americans. The united efforts of a few good men, in this honorable duty, would soon sensibly diminish the crying evil of which we are speaking, and introduce a state of social intercourse, such as becomes a respectable and well ordered community.

Our readers may have anticipated the chief object which we have in view in advertising, at all, to so disagreeable a subject. We desire simply to point out to our Mexican readers the unreasonableness of extending their prejudices to Gov. Lane in the approaching election, merely because he is an American. For if he should be defeated by Padre Gallegos, it will be obvious to the world, that the only cause for it will be that he is an American born citizen. And are the people of this Territory willing to say to the people of the United States that they oppose him for no other, and better reason? For their good; we believe not; for their honor we believe not. For our own part, we do not go for Gov. Lane simply because he is an American; (our readers know that our first choice was

Don Ambrosio Armijo,) but we can give a better reason for our course—he possesses every requisite for an excellent and useful Delegate.

Now we ask the friends of Padre Gallegos if it is possible for them to say as much in behalf of him? They cannot, and if they elect him, it will be only because he is a Mexican born citizen; and not because he possesses one single qualification for the office to which he aspires.

The Railroad.

Last winter the Congress of the United States appropriated one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the exploration of the different routes from the State to California, in order that the best one may be selected for the great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the most stupendous work that any nation has ever undertaken. According to the superintendent of the census, when the road is completed travellers will be able to go by steam from New Mexico to San Francisco, in California, in one day and night; and it will require but one day and night also to go from New Mexico to Saint Louis, in Missouri. We will then be let out of our prison in the mountains, and will be able to see and know something of the great and active world from which New Mexico has always been cut off.

We can then have coffee at 12½ cents the pound, sugar at 6½ cents and all other necessities and luxuries of life proportionably cheap. We will then see more travel and trade, and goods, and money, in one day than we now see in a lifetime.

The lands of New Mexico which are now barren and worthless will at once become so valuable that every land holder in the Territory will be rich and independent. The mines of silver, gold and copper, which are now worthless on account of the distance from the States, and the difficulty of reaching and working them, will then be all worked, and will then yield more wealth to the Territory in one year, than they could yield in one hundred years without a railroad. Every thing that we have or can produce in this country can then be sold, and at a fair price. The money alone which would be left in the country by travelers passing through on the railroad, would be sufficient to enrich the Territory.

A single hotel at any depot, or stopping place along the road, would take in more hard cash in one year, than do all the stores now in Santa Fe put together. The many hot springs in New Mexico, which are now worth nothing to their owners, would probably be worth two or three hundred thousand dollars each, if we had a railroad through our country; for then, hundreds of people would visit them from all parts of the world. These are only a few of the advantages which New Mexico, will derive from the railroad! it would require a month's writing to describe them all.

Now, the question is, will Congress adopt the route through New Mexico for this great Railroad? we are sorry to say, that it is very doubtful. Some of the most talented and influential men in Congress are in favor of making it pass some fifty leagues beyond Taos, whilst others wish it to begin in Texas and go by El Paso and the Rio Gila in to California. Our leaders must see, at once, that if Congress should adopt either of these routes, the road cannot be of much advantage to New Mexico. It is necessary for us that the road should go through the centre of the Territory, or through it at least, somewhere not very far from the centre. The northern route above Taos has strong friends in Congress, and so has the Southern route, by El Paso; but what friends has the route through New Mexico? what no friends in Congress. Maj. Weightman was in duty bound to advocate the New Mexican route, and bring it before the notice of Congress. But he preferred Texas to New Mexico, and went for the route by El Paso.

We feel happy in announcing to the voters of New Mexico that the route through the Territory has at least one talented and powerful friend, and that friend is Governor Lane. He has been from the beginning in favor of running the road through this Territory by the most practicable and if possible the most central route.

Now the people of this Territory have the opportunity of securing the services of Gov. Lane if they choose to elect him to Congress, for he is now a candidate for the office of delegate. Should the people

elect Gov. Lane, the New Mexican Railroad will have a true friend and advocate, a friend of talents, energy, and influence. And they may reasonably indulge the expectation that he can succeed in inducing Congress to adopt the route through our Territory. But should they unfortunately prefer Padre Gallegos who hardly knows how to say mass, and certainly has never seen a Railroad, the probability is that we will always remain as poor and despised as we now are.

On the fifth day of next month the people of New Mexico will have to discharge the most important duty that has ever devolved upon them, or that can ever devolve upon them or their posterity in all future time. The question will really be decided then whether they are to have a Railroad or not. The chances will be in their favor with Gov. Lane for Delegate; but with Padre Gallegos their interests can stand no chance at all, in the great struggle where celebrated men, and great statesmen will contend for the victory.

The people of New Mexico may, in this matter place the fullest confidence in the capacity and sincerity of Gov. Lane, because he is not a Texan, but in all his feelings and partialities a New Mexican. The interests of Missouri and New Mexico are identical in this great Railroad question. The routes which the people of Missouri go for should pass directly through New Mexico; and the route which the people of New Mexico want is obliged to start from Missouri. Therefore the interest of New Mexico and Missouri are the same, and the best friend which the people of this Territory could enlist on their side is the man who is like the friend of Missouri, and New Mexico, especially when that man is known to possess talent and influence like Gov. Lane. We consider the people of this Territory fortunate to have it in their power to secure the services of such a man at so important an epoch.

A New Paper.

We are requested to state that a new paper is to be published in Albuquerque, the first number of which will be issued next week, entitled *El Amigo del Pais y la Voz del Pueblo*.

We are not advised as to who are the proprietors, or the publishers of *El Amigo del Pais*; Don Fausto Pino is the agent in this city, and is now soliciting subscribers.

We will notice this stranger more at large when it makes its appearance among us.

The late political events—our course.

Most of our readers have perhaps learnt before this, that Padre Gallegos of Albuquerque has been nominated a candidate for the Congress of the United States by a few men who call themselves Democrats, and who, with little prudence and less authority, have undertaken to form a new party in this Territory, and to direct it afterwards, to accomplish their own selfish ends.

The large, and we think we may safely say the most intelligent, portion of the Democrats of New Mexico would have nothing to do with this silly movement in the beginning, nor have they given it any countenance since. They are men who have seen enough to know that the people of the Territory have no business with federal politics; they have sufficient respect for the truth to say this in public, and their patriotism is satisfied by rendering useful service to the Territory, rather than in seeking to elevate themselves to office. The so-called convention which made the above nomination was gotten up by men who were unconscious of their democracy before the election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency of the United States; men who are either foreigners, or citizens of only a few months' standing, men who have no permanent connexion with the Territory. We, as a Democrat among many others, deny their authority, and repudiate their leadership. It was conceived in all the iniquity of selfish motives, and we find that its results threaten to be as bad as its origin. The primary object of the movement was to send to Congress Mr. Baird of Texas, who had proved himself the worst Indian agent in New Mexico, or some other man equally unworthy, and unfit for a seat in Congress. The organizers of this small faction did not succeed in getting a nomination for the particular man upon whom they had set their affections, but they have found and nominated an individual fully as unfit for so exalted an office.

We take this early occasion to proclaim our opposition to the election of Padre Gallegos, and the remainder of this article we will devote, in justice to ourselves, to an exposition of our grounds for this opposition.

We are conscious of the deplorable fact that there has existed, and that there still exists in New Mexico a feeling of dislike and distrust between the Mexican and American races. We disclaim on our part any such feeling. We esteem all good men alike, whether Mexican or American, irrespective of nationality. And we now declare in all sincerity that our opposition to Padre Gallegos is not owing to the fact that he is a Mexican born citizen. As we are opposed to Maj. Weightman because he was unfit for so important an office as that of Delegate in Congress, so we are now opposed to Padre Gallegos for the same reason, and not because he is a Mexican born citizen. On the contrary we will say that if two men equally fit for the office, the one an

American and the other a Mexican, were before the people as candidates, we would prefer the Mexican, and would give him every aid in our power; but as the future good of our country depends on the talents and fitness of the man who may have our destinies in his hands, it is our duty to seek for those qualifications, and secure them if possible, let them be possessed by whomsoever they may. No man, let him be padre or not, has any right to expect the people of New Mexico to place their prospects and destinies in his hands unless he possess the qualifications necessary to serve us in the best and most successful manner. As a question of the greatest importance is now before the people of New Mexico for their decision, it becomes them to act with the greatest independence, as it becomes freemen always to act. Their consciences and their intelligence should govern their course, and not personal friendship or the orders of self-constituted and illegitimate political juntas.

The result of the coming election will go before the people and must be known to the world. If the voters of New Mexico send a delegate to Washington able to discharge the duties of so high an office, the people of the United States will respect them and esteem them as citizens fit and capable for self-government. It is equally certain that if an unfit man be sent to Congress the people of New Mexico can neither look for respect nor favors from the general government.

We are requested to announce the following ticket of candidates for the various County and District offices at the ensuing election, and to bespeak for it a calm and dispassionate consideration on the part of our citizens.

It strikes us that the names presented are unexceptionable, and that many of the gentlemen named, have strong claims upon the suffrages of their fellow citizens, not only by their uprightness and integrity of character, but also on account of much previous unthanked and unpaid efficient service in their cause.

At all events, when so organized and determined opposition to the friends of the true interest of the Territory is at work in support of the former Delegate from this Territory and his tools, it is the duty of every man who is alive to his own interests, who duly appreciates his duties to his family and his friends, and above all, who wishes to see the country of his birth or of his adoption take her proper stand in the great confederation, to be exceedingly cautious how he exercises that great principle of freedom, the right to choose his own rulers and lawgivers, and to guard with a most scrupulous and jealous care, against any attempt that may be made by designing demagogues to have him prostitute that grand privilege for unworthy purposes.

Again therefore we bespeak for this ticket at least a careful and deliberate consideration.

For Delegate to Congress.

WILLIAM CARR LANE.

For Senators:

JOSE GUADALUPE GALLEGOS,
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
DON CIANO VIGIL.

For Representatives:

DON TOMAS ORTIZ,
DON VICTOR GARCIA,
M. ASHURST,
R. H. TOMPKINS.

For Prefect:

FRANCISCO ORTIZ y DELGADO.

Sor Sheriff:

JOHN G. JONES.

The Great Gypsum Formation:

As the water has a very bitter and disagreeable taste, it has been conjectured that it passed in its course through extensive salt plains. But this I also found to be an error, as there is no deposit of chloride of sodium upon the river, the peculiar taste being communicated by some ingredient which it receives in its flowing for a hundred miles over a gypsum formation, which extends from the Arkansas river, in a southeasterly direction, to the Rio Grande.

This great belt of gypsum, which I have myself passed through at four different points, embracing a range of three hundred miles, is considered by Dr. Hitchcock to be the most extensive in the known world. I have every where found it characterized by the same peculiarities, with the water issuing from it invariably bitter and nauseating.

The Arkansas, Canadian, Brasos, Colorado, and Pecos rivers also pass through this formation, and similar taste is imparted to the water of all. These rivers also have their sources in the borders of the same elevated table lands, and where they make their exit from this plateau their beds are confined to vast sluices or canons, the sides of which rise very abruptly to an enormous height above the surface of the water.

This defile of Red river is seventy miles in length, the escarpments from five to eight hundred feet high on each side, and in many places they approach so near the water's edge that there is not room for a man to pass; and occasionally it is necessary to travel for miles in the bed of the river before a spot is found where a horse can clamber up the precipitous sides of the chasm. I could not determine in my own mind whether this remarkable defile had been formed after a long lapse of time by the action of the current, or had been produced by some great convulsion of nature. —Capt. Marcy